

that cost too much and take too long for private investors—but can change the world. And time and again, these Federal investments have paid off. Could you imagine the world economy today without the internet or the microchip? Well, both were the products of federally funded research. And both have created well-paying jobs for generations of families in our country. This new breakthrough in nuclear fusion proves that America is at its best when we pioneer the inventions and industries of tomorrow.

And that is exactly why we, in this Senate today, need to invest our Nation's capacity to innovate. We can't face tomorrow's challenges with yesterday's budget. But sadly, that is the reality we are faced with if Congress fails to pass a spending package by the end of this month.

Yes, it is that time of the year again in Washington: the end-of-year sprint to pass a government funding bill—also known as an omnibus. And as we approach the closing days of this Congress, we need to answer a fundamental question: Will we pass a government funding bill that adequately addresses our Nation's greatest challenges? Or we will give up and kick the can to the next Congress?

And this isn't just about funding for fundamental research; we are talking about the fundamental problems Americans face every single day. If we don't pass an omnibus in the next several days, the Federal Government will have to rely on what is known as a continuing resolution; it is essentially copying and pasting last year's budget into next year. Imagine if a high school student did that on a term paper; they would fail the class—and for good reason.

Fortunately, earlier this week, Senator LEAHY, Senator SHELBY, and Congresswoman DELAURO announced a spending framework that will hopefully lead to an omnibus appropriations package to fully fund the government through the next fiscal year. That omnibus bill will support healthcare for our senior citizens and veterans, infrastructure projects to rebuild and revitalize our communities, and community violence prevention programs to keep our kids and families safe. These are real solutions to the urgent problems American families deal with every single day. In fact, over the past 2 years, this Senate has passed a number of policies to address those same problems—many of them bipartisan.

We passed the biggest infrastructure bill in a generation, to rebuild our roads and bridges and replace lead pipes in cities like Chicago. We passed the CHIPS and Science Act, to bring manufacturing jobs back to our shores and secure our domestic supply of a component that is critical in the 21st century economy. We passed the PACT Act, to keep our promise to America's veterans and help those suffering from toxic exposure during their time on the battlefield. And we also passed the Bi-

partisan Safer Communities Act, to combat the scourge of gun violence that has now become the No. 1 killer of America's children.

But here is the issue: If we leave Washington without passing a spending package, these policies will be little more than words on paper—because none of these initiatives will receive the funding they need to start helping American families. That is unacceptable; the American people have already shown that they support these policies.

How do we know that? Well, as members of this Senate, we voted on every one of those measures I just mentioned. They all passed. Last month, many of these same Senators touted their support for these measures in their reelection campaigns. And every single one of them was reelected—every single one. That hasn't happened since 1934. That is about as clear a message as you get in politics: The policies we have passed are popular—and even more important, they are necessary.

So how can we now turn around and tell the American people: Sorry, you will just have to wait a little longer. We have decided not to fund those promises we made? How can we tell that to the veteran who needs life-saving medical care today? Or the mother whose child is at risk of gun violence today? Or Americans who don't have access to safe drinking water today? These Americans have already waited too long, and they shouldn't have to wait a moment longer. We should do our job and fund the government.

Passing an omnibus also will bring millions of dollars in earmark funding that Senator DUCKWORTH and I have worked to secure for community projects in Illinois. These projects will improve our State's transportation systems, clean up our water, strengthen community violence prevention initiatives, expand access to healthcare, create jobs, and much more. But if we leave Washington without passing an omnibus, these projects will not receive the funding they need to move forward.

And worse yet, public safety will suffer. In my town of Springfield, our U.S. Attorney tells me his office needs Federal funding to hire more assistant U.S. Attorneys, who are on the frontlines of combating gun violence and violent crime. And across the country, there is a shortage of more than 750 assistant U.S. Attorneys. If we fail to pass a spending package, those shortages, which are a risk to public safety, will extend into next year. That would be a pitiful closing act for the 117th Congress, which has done a lot of good work for the American people.

So let's come together and finish the job. Let's fully fund the government before we leave for the holidays, so hard-working Americans can finally get the solutions they have been waiting on.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 0V-22. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 22-15 of February 11, 2022.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCHE,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0V-22

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Government of Australia.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 22-15; Date: February 22, 2022; Military Department: Air Force.

(iii) Description: On February 22, 2022 Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 22-15, of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of AN/AAQ 24(V)N Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM) Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM) component systems required to support an ongoing upgrade of its large Air Mobility Platforms, which include C-17As, KC-30As, and C-130Js. As such, the Government of Australia requested to buy twenty-seven (27) AN/AAQ 24(V)N Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM) System Processor Replacements (LSPR) (27 installed, 0 spares); and thirty (30) Guardian Laser Turret Assemblies (GLTA) (30 installed, 0 spares). Also included were LAIRCM Control Indicator Unit Replacements (CIURs); Advanced Threat Missile Warning Sensors (ATWs); Smart Card Assemblies (SCAs); High Capacity Cards/User Data Memory Cards (HCCs/UDMs) (installed and spares); Simple Key Loaders; initial spares, consumables, and repair/return support; support and test equipment; integration and test support; personnel training, publications and technical documentation; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and

program support. The estimated total sale was \$122 million. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$34 million of this total.

This transmittal reports the addition of the following MDE item: one (1) AN/AAQ 24(V)N Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM) System Processor Replacement (LSPR) at an estimate of \$0.5M. Also included are User Data Modules and card connectors; and additional engineering and technical services. The estimated total value of these additional items is \$8.0 million. This transmittal also reports a \$7 million increase in value to the estimated cost of the previously notified MDE. The total estimated MDE value will increase by \$7.5 million to \$41.5 million. The estimated total value will increase by \$15.5 million, resulting in an estimated total case value of \$137.5 million.

(iv) Significance: This notification is being provided as the additional MDE item was not enumerated in the original notification. The proposed sale will further improve Australia's capability to meet current and future threats by providing modern protection for large air mobility platforms.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States. Australia is one of our most important allies in the Western Pacific. The strategic location of this political and economic power contributes significantly to ensuring peace and economic stability in the region. It is vital to the U.S. national interest to assist our ally in developing and maintaining a strong and ready self-defense capability.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The Sensitivity of Technology statement contained in the original notification applies to items reported here.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: December 15, 2022.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ, Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 0J-22. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensi-

tivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 22-14 of April 4, 2022.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0J-22

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Government of Bulgaria.
(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 22-14; Date: April 4, 2022; Implementing Agency: Air Force; Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description: On April 4, 2022, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 22-14 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of four (4) F-16 C Block 70 aircraft; four (4) F-16 D Block 70 aircraft; eleven (11) F100-GE-129D engines (8 installed, 3 spares); eleven (11) Improved Programmable Display Generators (iPDG) (8 installed, 3 spares); eleven (11) AN/APG-83 Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) Scalable Agile Beam Radars (SABR) (8 installed, 3 spares); eleven (11) Modular Mission Computers (MMC) 7000AH (8 installed, 3 spares); eleven (11) LN-260 or equivalent Embedded Global Positioning System (GPS) Inertial Navigation Systems (INS) (EGI) with Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) and Precise Positioning Service (PPS) (8 installed, 3 spares); nineteen (19) Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) AIM-120C-7/C-8 or equivalent missiles; two (2) AMRAAM Guidance Sections; forty-eight (48) LAU-129A launchers (40 installed, 8 spares); twenty-eight (28) GBU-39/B Small Diameter Bombs (SDBs); two (2) SDB Guided Test Vehicles (GTVs); eleven (11) M61A1 Vulcan Cannons (8 installed, 3 spares); four (4) AN/AAQ-33 Sniper Advanced Targeting Pods (ATPs); twelve (12) Multifunctional Information Distribution System with Joint Tactical Radio Systems (MIDS-JTRS) (aircraft terminals and ground station terminals) (10 installed, 2 spares); twenty (20) AIM-9X Block II missiles; eight (8) AIM-9X Block II Captive Air Training Missiles (CATMs); four (4) AIM-9X Block II Tactical Guidance Units; four (4) AIM-9X Block II CATM Guidance Units; twenty-four (24) FMU-139 or FMU-152 fuze systems; twelve (12) KMU-572 Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) Tail Kits for 500LB GBU-38 or Laser JDAM GBU-54; twelve (12) MXU-650 Air Foil Groups (AFGs) for Enhanced Paveway II EGBU-49; twelve (12) MAU-210 Enhanced Computer Control Groups (ECCGs) for EPII EGBU-49; twenty-four (24) MK-82 or BLU-111 or equivalent Bomb Bodies; six (6) MK-82 Inert Bombs; and two (2) GBU-39 SDB I Practice Bombs. Also included are AN/ARC-238 radios; AN/APX-126 or equivalent Advanced Identification Friend or Foe (AIFF) with Combined Interrogator Transponders (CIT); Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System II (JHMCS II) or Scorpion Hybrid Optical-based Inertial Tacker (HOBIT) helmet mounted displays; AN/ALQ-254 Viper Shield or equivalent Electronic Warfare (EW) systems; AN/ALE-47 Countermeasure Dispenser Systems (CMDs), KY-58M Cryptographic Devices, KIV-78 Cryptographic Devices, and Simple Key Loaders (SKLs); Joint Mission Planning Systems (JMPS) or equivalent; AIM-120 Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM); PGU-28 High Explosive Incendiary (HEI) ammunition; PGU-27 training rounds (non HEI); ARD-446 impulse cartridges; ARD-863 impulse cartridges; BBU-36/B impulse cartridges; BBU-35/B impulse cartridges; MK-124 smoke flares; MJU-7/B flare cartridges L463 or MJU-53 or equivalent;

Common Munitions Built-in-Test (BIT) Re-programming Equipment (CMBRE); ADU-890 adapter for CMBRE; ADU-891 adapter for CMBRE; Night Vision Devices (NVD); NVD Spare Image Intensifier Tubes; Remote Operated Video Enhanced Receiver (ROVER) 6i units; Tactical Network ROVER Kit; DSU-38 laser sensors for GBU-54; Cartridge Actuated Device/Propellant Actuated Devices (CADs/PADs); GBU-39 tactical training rounds; BRU-57 bomb racks; BRU-61 bomb racks; MAU-12 bomb racks and TER-89A triple ejection racks; other chaff and flare, ammunition, and pylons; launcher adaptors and weapons interfaces; fuel tanks and attached hardware; travel pods; aircraft and weapons integration, test, and support equipment; electronic warfare database and mission data file development; precision measurement and calibration laboratory equipment; secure communications; cryptographic equipment; precision navigation equipment; aircraft and personnel support and test equipment; spare and repair parts; repair and return services; maps, publications, and technical documentation; studies and surveys; classified/unclassified software and software support; personnel training and training equipment; facilities and facility management, design and/or construction services; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total cost was \$1.673 billion. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$0.978 billion of this total.

This transmittal reports a correction to the previously notified "eleven (11) F100-GE-129D engines (8 installed, 3 spares)" to "eleven (11) F110-GE-129D engines (8 installed, 3 spares);" there is currently no GE aircraft engine designated as F100. The following non-MDE items will also be included: ROVER 6Si units with Tactical Network ROVER (TNR) 2i kits; and STINGER MB ground terminal systems. The total MDE value will remain \$0.978 billion. The total case value will remain \$1.673 billion.

(iv) Significance: This notification is being provided to correctly identify the designation of F110-GE-129D engines to be included in this sale. Additionally, the inclusion of the additional non-MDE items represents an increase in capability over what was previously notified. The proposed articles and services will support Bulgaria's purchase of F-16s and associated equipment and will provide Bulgaria with a credible defense capability to deter aggression in the region.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of a NATO ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The L3Harris ROVER 6Si transceiver provides real-time, full-motion video (FMV) and other network data for situational awareness, targeting, battle damage assessment, surveillance, relay, convoy over-watch operations and other situations where eyes-on-target are required. It provides expanded frequencies and additional processing resources from previous ROVER versions, allowing increased levels of collaboration and interoperability with numerous manned and unmanned airborne platforms.

The TNR 2i handheld transceiver supports both analog and digital waveforms enabling interoperability with commonly fielded US and NATO airborne platforms. In addition to traditional video downlink capability, TNR 2i provides bidirectional IP networking (Net-T). This kind of network connectivity allows for Digitally Aided Close Air Support (DaCAS), ground force position sharing, chat and large file transfer capabilities.